Check List the journal of biodiversity data

LISTS OF SPECIES

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Checklist of ferns and lycophytes from the Parque Estadual Turístico do Alto Ribeira, Iporanga, São Paulo, Brazil

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Abstract: We present the floristic survey of ferns and lycophytes from the "Parque Estadual Turístico do Alto Ribeira" (PETAR), a remnant of Atlantic Rain Forest of Southeastern Brazil, in São Paulo state. Besides a complete list of species, we also provide information on habit, geographic distribution, and conservation status. Among the 237 taxa, there are 235 species, one variety and one hybrid, distributed in 29 families and 74 genera. Ferns are represented by 223 taxa, whereas the lycophytes were represented by 14. The most representative families are Polypodiaceae (31 spp.), Pteridaceae (29 spp.) and Dryopteridaceae (28 spp.). The most diverse genera are *Thelypteris* (23 spp.), *Asplenium* (19 spp.), *Elaphoglossum* and *Blechnum* (10 spp. each). Noteworthy is the presence of *Ctenitis anniesii*, *Dicksonia sellowiana*, *Elaphoglossum iguapense*, *E. prestonii*, *E. strictum*, *Thelypteris concinna*, *T. araucariensis* and *T. hatschbachii*, all of them considered as endangered species in São Paulo state.

Key words: diversity; Atlantic Forest; floristic survey; conservation; PETAR

INTRODUCTION

Ferns and lycophytes are represented by approximately 13,600 species in the world, most of them occurring in tropical regions (Moran 2008). In Brazil there are approximately 1,200 species, and the greatest diversity is found in the Atlantic Rain Forest, which holds ~800 species (Prado and Sylvestre 2015). As for the State of São Paulo, 573 taxa have been recorded so far, which makes it one of the most diverse states of Brazil (Prado and Hirai 2011; Prado and Sylvestre 2015).

Despite the considerable number of studies already carried out in the state [e.g., Windisch (1992); Salino (1996); Salino and Joly (2001); Colli et al. (2003; 2004a,2004b; 2007); Nóbrega and Prado (2008) in interior regions of semideciduous forest and Cerrado; and Athayde-Filho et al. (2003), Boldrin and Prado (2007), Salino and Almeida (2008), Prado and Labiak (2009), Prado (2004a, 2004b, 2004c, 2004d, 2004e, 2004f, 2004g, 2004h, 2006a, 2006b) Prado and Hirai (2008, 2010a, 2010b), Prado et al. (2010); Hirai and Prado (2011; 2012) in rainforest], many places are still poorly known, which is the case for the southern region of São Paulo.

Therefore, the aim of this study was to present a checklist for the ferns and lycophytes in Parque Estadual Turístico do Alto Ribeira, one of the most important reserves of Atlantic Rain Forest in the southern part of São Paulo. We also provide information about the life forms and geographical distribution for each species.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Study area

The Parque Estadual Turístico do Alto Ribeira – PETAR is located on the southeastern portion of São Paulo State, in a region locally called as the "Vale do Ribeira" (Figure 1). It covers an area of about 35,712 ha, representing one of the largest remnants of Atlantic Rain Forest of Brazil (Aidar et al. 2001; Ribeiro et al. 2009) (Figure 2A–D). The climate is characterized by a transition from the warm climate of low latitudes and mesothermic temperate latitudes of midlatitudes being classified as warm and super humid with no dry season (Nimer 1977; Karmann and Ferrari 2002). The annual temperature average ranges between 17–19°C, and the average rainfall is 1,800 mm/year (Gutjhar 1993). An important aspect of the geology of the PETAR is that about 40% of its area consists of carbonate soil, which confers a particularity to this region that is one of the few areas of the Atlantic Rain Forest with outcrop of limestone interspersed with outcrops of phyllite in the country (Aidar et al. 2001).

Data collection and analysis

Seven field trips were carried out, from September 2011 to August 2012. All specimens were deposited in

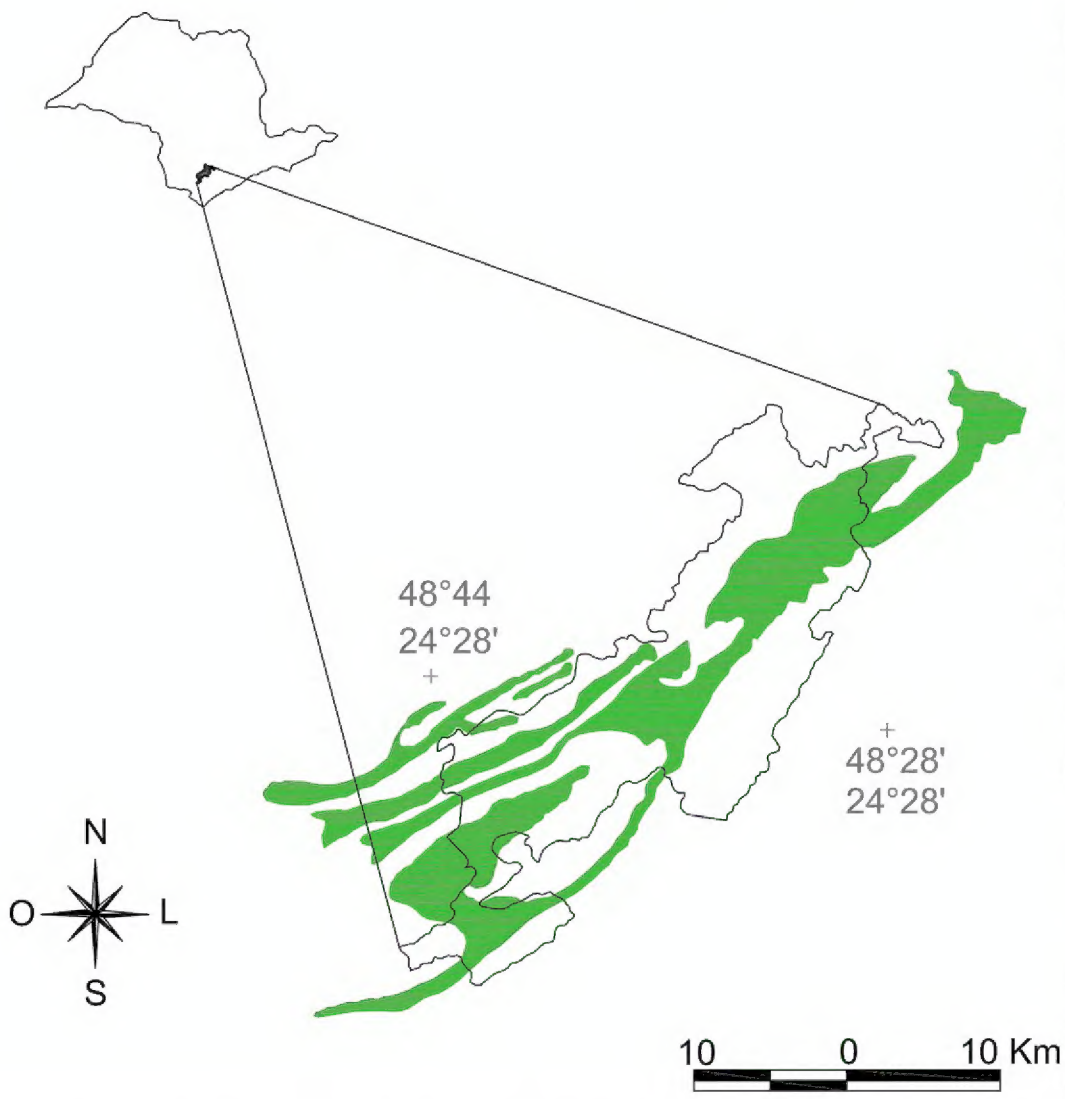

Figure 1: Location map of Parque Estadual Turístico do Alto Ribeira in state of São Paulo and the distribution of limestone soil in green.

the Herbarium UPCB. Duplicates, when available, were sent to the SP, UNIP, NY, UC and RB herbaria. We also conducted a survey of species from secondary data, using the online database available at the speciesLink (2012). Data on geographical distribution of species were obtained from specialized literature. Types of habits were treated as guilds of life forms, following Paciencia (2008). Species conservation status in the state of São Paulo was obtained from SMA (2004). The taxonomic treatment adopted for the ferns and Selaginellaceae follows Christenhusz et al. (2011), Christenhusz and Schneider (2011) and Rothfels et al. (2012) while for Lycopodiaceae was accepted the classification proposed by Øllgaard and Windisch (2014). The names of authors of taxa were abbreviated according to Pichi-Sermolli (1996).

RESULTS

We recorded 237 infrageneric taxa, of which 235 are species, one variety and one hybrid (Table 1). Of these, 223 are ferns and 14 belong to the lycophytes. Among the ferns the most representative family was Polypodiaceae with 31 species, followed by Pteridaceae (29 spp. each), Dryopteridaceae (28 spp.), Thelypteridaceae (25

Figure 2: Pictures of Parque Estadual Turístico do Alto Ribeira. **A**: general view of the park; **B**: limestone outcrops; **C**: view of the interior of the forest over limestone soil; **D**: River Betari, one of the most preserved riparian forests in PETAR.

spp.), Hymenophyllaceae (22 spp.) and Aspleniaceae (20 spp.). These families, altogether, correspond to 65.4% of the species found in the park. The lycophytes were represented by two families: Lycopodiaceae with 10 species and Selaginellaceae with four. The most diverse genera were *Thelypteris* (24 spp.), *Asplenium* (19 spp.), *Elaphoglossum* and *Blechnum* (10 spp. each), *Adiantum* and *Pteris* (9 spp. each).

The most common life form was terrestrial, with 125 species (52.7%) showing this kind of habitat preference, followed by epiphytes (58 spp., 24.4%), lithophytes (14 spp., 5.9%), arborescent (or tree ferns) (9 spp., 3.7%), hemiepiphytes (6 spp., 2.5%), scandents (3 spp., 1.2%), and 22 species (9.2%) presents two life forms.

Regarding geographical distribution of the species observed, 98 (41.3%) are Neotropical, 48 (20.2%) are endemic to South America, 39 are endemic to Brazil (16.4%), 31 are endemic to Southeastern and Southern Brazil (13.1%) and 21 are pantropical species (8.9%). Besides, eight species are considered threatened in state of São Paulo, all in vulnerable category.

DISCUSSION

The species richness found in this study corresponds to approximately 41.3% of the species recorded for the state of São Paulo by Prado and Hirai (2011), and it is one of the richest areas for ferns and lycophytes in Southeastern Brazil. Other surveys carried out in southeastern Brazilian rainforest have also found a high number of species, such as Paciencia (2008), which inventoried 216 species, Salino and Almeida (2008) (212 species), Souza et al. (2012) (209 species), Melo and Salino (2007) (174 species), and Matos et al. (2010) (182 species). Noteworthy is that all these studies were conducted in mountainous areas, which are considered to provide a wide variety of habitats that contribute to a high diversity of ferns and lycophytes (Moran 1995).

It is worth mentioning that *Asplenium mucronatum* C. Presl, *A. pteropus* Kaulf., *Elaphoglossum macrorhizum* (Baker) C. Chr., *E. strictum* (Raddi) T. Moore, *Pecluma truncorum* (Lindm.) M. G. Price, *Polyphlebium angustatum* (Carmich.) Ebihara & Dubuisson, *Trichomanes anadromum* Rosenst. and *T. polypodioides* L. were found growing only on tree fern trunks, generally on species of Cyatheaceae. This specificity of some epiphytic species with the phorophyte was also noticed by Senna and Kazmirczak (1997), Moran et al. (2003), Schmitt and Windisch (2005) and Gasper and Sevegnani (2010).

Regarding the number of epiphytic species, our results show a lower percentage of epiphytic species when compared to other studies. For instance, Dittrich et al. (2005), Paciencia (2008), and Sylvestre (1997) have recorded 62.9%, 60.8%, and 48.7% of epiphytic species, respectively. On the other hand, studies that involved more than one type of phytophysiognomy obtained results similar to those found in this study as is the case of works of Salino and Almeida (2008) with 30.6%, Melo and Salino (2007) with 23.2%, Salino et al. (2005) with 19.3% and Souza et al. (2012) with 15.5%. The moderate percentage of epiphytes obtained in this study may be related to the presence of large areas with limestone outcrops (Figure 2B–C) allied to the inland position of the park in relation to the Atlantic Ocean. Thus, the presence of these relatively dry environments may be less attractive for the attachment and growth of some epiphytes. The same pattern was found for some Semideciduous Forests, such as Windisch (1992), Salino (1996), Salino and Joly (2001), Melo and Salino (2002), Figueiredo and Salino (2005) and Nóbrega and Prado (2008).

Introduced species were also found. Those were mainly found in disturbed areas, and are represented by *Deparia petersenii* (Kunze) M. Kato, *Macrothelypteris torresiana* (Gaud.) Ching, *Pteris vittata* L. and *Thelypteris dentata* (Forssk.) E. P. St. John.

Eight species are considered endangered in São Paulo state, all in the category of vulnerable (SMA, 2004). Those are *Ctenitis anniesii* (Rosenst.) Copel., *Dicksonia sellowiana* Hook., *Elaphoglossum. iguapense* Brade, *E. prestonii* (Fée) Brade, *E. strictum* (Raddi) T. Moore, *Thelypteris araucariensis* Ponce, *T. concinna* (Willd.) Ching and *T. hatschbachii* A.R. Sm. Among the endangered species that have small and restricted populations are *Elaphoglossum strictum* and *Thelypteris concinna*, both observed only once in the studied area.

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Table 1. Ferns and lycophytes found in the Parque Estadual Turístico do Alto Ribeira, Iporanga, state of São Paulo, Brazil, showing life forms, geographical distribution, conservation status and *vouchers*. Life forms: TR – terrestrial; EP – epiphyte; LT – lithophyte; AR – arborescent; HE – hemiepiphyte; SC – scandent. Geographical distribution: NEO – neotropical; ESA – endemic of South America; EBR – endemic of Brazil; ESS – endemic of Southeastern and Southern of Brazil; PAN – pantropical. Conservation status: LC – least concern; VU – vulnerable. *Voucher*: FFM – F.F. Mazziero; PUI – J.J. Puiggari; BRD – A.C. Brade; LTF – H. Leitão-Filho; SAR – D. Saridakis.

Taxa	Life form	Geographical distribution	Conservation status	Voucher
Anemiaceae				
Anemia phyllitidis (L.) Sw.	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 588, 644
Anemia raddiana Link	TR/LT	EBR	LC	FFM 628, 992
Aspleniaceae				
Asplenium abscissum Willd.	TR/LT	NEO	LC	FFM 840, 967, 1152
Asplenium alatum Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.	LT/EP	NEO	LC	FFM 979, 1063
Asplenium auriculatum Sw.	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 1129
Asplenium auritum Willd.	TR/EP	PAN	LC	FFM 602, 627
Asplenium brasiliense Sw.	TR/LT	ESA	LC	FFM 842, 942
Asplenium cirrhatum Rich. ex Willd.	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 853, 1061
Asplenium claussenii Hieron.	LT	NEO	LC	FFM 913, 955, 966
Asplenium cristatum Lam.	LT	NEO	LC	FFM 1041
Asplenium feei Kunze ex Fée	EP	NEO	LC	FFM 1076
Asplenium flabellulatum Kunze	TR	NEO	LC	PUI 812
Asplenium kunzeanum Klotzsch ex Rosenst.	TR	EBR	LC	FFM 852, 866, 870, 1070, 1091
Asplenium mucronatum C.Presl	EP	ESA	LC	FFM 603, 659, 963
Asplenium oligophyllum Kaulf.	EP	ESA	LC	FFM 1140
Asplenium pseudonitidum Raddi	TR/EP	ESS	LC	FFM 1079
Asplenium pteropus Kaulf.	EP	NEO	LC	FFM 914, 915, 950, 1054, 1139
Asplenium raddianum Gaudich.	TR/EP	ESA	LC	FFM 661, 1101
Asplenium scandicinum Kaulf.	EP	ESA	LC	FFM 624, 626
Asplenium serra Langsd. & Fisch.	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 838
Asplenium serratum L.	EP	NEO	LC	FFM 587, 957
Hymenasplenium triquetrum (N. Murak. & R.C.Moran) L.Regalado & Prada	LT	ESA	LC	FFM 584, 864, 1138

Continued

Table 1. *Continued.*

Taxa	Life form	Geographical distribution	Conservation status	Voucher
Athyriaceae				
Deparia petersenii (Kunze) M. Kato	TR	PAN	LC	FFM 701
Diplazium ambiguum Raddi	TR	ESA	LC	FFM 559, 850, 921, 1007
Diplazium asplenioides (Kunze) C.Presl	TR	ESA	LC	FFM 696
Diplazium cristatum (Desr.) Alston	TR	ESA	LC	FFM 695, 932, 1149
Diplazium plantaginifolium (L.) Urb.	TR	NEO	LC	BRD 5161
Diplazium turgidum Rosenst.	TR	EBR	LC	FFM 815, 922, 1150
Blechnaceae				
Blechnum acutum (Desv.) Mett.	HE	NEO	LC	FFM 612, 617
Blechnum brasiliense Desv.	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 665
Blechnum x caudatum Cav.	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 610
Blechnum cordatum (Desv.) Hieron.	TR	ESA	LC	FFM 692
Blechnum divergens (Kunze) Mett.	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 1111
Blechnum lehmannii Hieron.	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 1131
Blechnum occidentale L.	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 580, 691
Blechnum polypodioides Raddi	TR/LT	NEO	LC	FFM 577, 653, 821, 1180
Blechnum sampaioanum Brade	TR	ESS	LC	FFM 1097 1128
Blechnum schomburgkii (Klotzsch) C.Chr.	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 1133
Salpichlaena volubilis (Kaulf.) J.Sm.	SC	NEO	LC	FFM 648, 827
Telmatoblechnum serrulatum (Rich.) Perrie, D.J.Ohlsen & Brownsey	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 843
Cyatheaceae				
Alsophila setosa Kaulf.	AR	ESA	LC	FFM 881
Alsophila sternbergii (Sternb.) D.S.Conant	AR	EBR	LC	FFM 637
Cyathea atrovirens (Langsd. & Fisch.) Domin	AR	ESA	LC	FFM 656, 860, 1103
Cyathea corcovadensis (Raddi) Domin	AR	EBR	LC	FFM 686, 946
Cyathea delgadii Sternb.	AR	NEO	LC	FFM 1109
Cyathea hirsuta C. Presl	AR	ESS	LC	FFM 882, 986
Cyathea leucofolis Domin	AR	ESS	LC	FFM 858
Cyathea phalerata Mart.	AR	EBR	LC	FFM 636, 856
Dennstaedtiaceae				
Dennstaedtia cicutaria (Sw.) T. Moore	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 598, 1042, 1047, 1118
Dennstaedtia cornuta (Kaulf.) Mett.	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 1102
Dennstaedtia dissecta T. Moore	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 816, 990
Dennstaedtia globulifera (Poir.) Hieron.	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 660
Dennstaedtia obtusifolia (Willd.) T. Moore	TR	ESA	LC	FFM 1100, 1106
Hypolepis acantha Schwartsb.	TR	EBR	LC	FFM 1117
Hypolepis mitis Kunze ex Kuhn	TR	ESS	LC	FFM 909
Pteridium arachnoideum (Kaulf.) Maxon	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 689
Dicksoniaceae				
Dicksonia sellowiana Hook.	AR	NEO	VU	FFM 684
Lophosoria quadripinnata (J.F. Gmel.) C. Chr.	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 920, 1108
Dryopteridaceae				
Ctenitis anniesii (Rosenst.) Copel.	TR	EBR	VU	FFM 571, 1025
Ctenitis aspidioides (C. Presl) Copel.	TR	ESS	LC	FFM 594, 595, 596, 697, 959
Ctenitis distans (Brack.) Ching	TR	EBR	LC	FFM 563, 673, 674, 822, 975
Ctenitis falciculata (Raddi) Ching	TR	ESA	LC	FFM 935, 1021
Ctenitis pedicellata (Christ) Copel.	TR	ESS	LC	FFM 854, 944, 1022, 1029
Ctenitis submarginalis (Langsd. & Fisch.) Ching	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 667, 1023
Elaphoglossum glabellum J. Sm.	EP	NEO	LC	FFM 1171
Elaphoglossum glaziovii (Fée) Brade	LT/EP	EBR	LC	FFM 865, 901, 923, 1067, 1113, 1157
Elaphoglossum iguapense Brade	LT/EP	EBR	VU	FFM 836, 898, 1065, 1156
Elaphoglossum lingua (C. Presl) Brack.	EP	EBR	LC	FFM 625, 885
Elaphoglossum luridum (Fée) Christ	EP	NEO	LC	FFM 985, 1121
Elaphoglossum macrorhizum (Baker) C. Chr.	EP	ESS	LC	FFM 1044, 1121
Elaphoglossum nigrescens (Hook.) T. Moore ex Diels	EP	NEO	LC	FFM 924, 1161
Elaphoglossum prestonii (Baker) J. Sm.	EP	ESS	VU	FFM 897
Elaphoglossum strictum (Raddi) T. Moore	EP	EBR	VU	FFM 1159
Elaphoglossum vagans (Mett.) Hieron.	EP	EBR	LC	FFM 1099, 1134
Lastreopsis amplissima (C. Presl) Tindale	TR	ESA	LC	FFM 693, 1038, 1039
Lastreopsis effusa (Sw.) Tindale	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 844, 939

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Table 1. *Continued.*

Taxa	Life form	Geographical distribution	Conservation status	Voucher
Megalastrum albidum R.C. Moran, J. Prado & Labiak	TR	ESS	LC	FFM 956
Megalastrum connexum (Kaulf.) A.R. Sm. & R.C. Moran	TR	ESA	LC	FFM 554, 555, 557, 668, 934
Megalastrum umbrinum (C. Chr.) A.R.Sm. & R.C.Moran	TR	ESA	LC	FFM 672, 916, 940
Mickelia scandens (Raddi) R.C. Moran, Labiak & Sundue	HE	ESS	LC	FFM 643, 943
Olfersia cervina (L.) Kunze	TR/LT	NEO	LC	FFM 845
Polybotrya cylindrica Kaulf.	HE	EBR	LC	FFM 579, 647, 1020
Rumohra adiantiformis (G. Forst.) Ching	TR/EP	PAN	LC	FFM 703
Stigmatopteris caudata (Raddi) C. Chr.	TR	ESS	LC	FFM 973
Stigmatopteris heterocarpa (Fée) Rosenst.	TR	ESS	LC	FFM 947, 969
Stigmatopteris tyucana (Raddi) C. Chr.	TR	ESS	LC	FFM 984
Gleicheniaceae				
Dicranopteris flexuosa (Schrad.) Underw.	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 694
Gleichenella pectinada (Willd.) Ching	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 650
Sticherus bifidus (Willd.) Ching	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 994, 1093
Sticherus nigropaleaceus (J.W. Sturm) J. Prado & Lellinger	TR	EBR	LC	FFM 651, 820
Sticherus squamosus (Fée) J. Gonzales	TR	ESA	LC	FFM 819, 993, 1035
Hemidictyaceae				
Hemidictyum marginatum (L.) C. Presl	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 1050
Hymenophyllaceae				
Abrodictyum rigidum (Sw.) Ebihara & Dubuisson	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 983, 1087, 1120
Didymoglossum krausii (Hook. & Grev.) C. Presl	LT	NEO	LC	FFM 583, 895, 905, 908, 1059
Hymenophyllum asplenioides (Sw.) Sw.	EP	NEO	LC	FFM 1119, 1164
Hymenophyllum caudiculatum Mart.	EP	ESA	LC	FFM 1026, 1166
Hymenophyllum elegans Spreng.	LT	ESS	LC	FFM 987
Hymenophyllum hirsutum (L.) Sw.	EP	NEO	LC	FFM 669, 886, 911, 1080, 1126
Hymenophyllu lineare (Sw.) Sw.	EP	NEO	LC	PUI s.n.
Hymenophyllum microcarpum Desv.	LT	NEO	LC	FFM 891
Hymenophyllum polyanthos (Sw.) Sw.	EP	PAN	LC	FFM 964, 1027, 1056
Hymenophyllum pulchellum Schltdl. & Cham.	EP	NEO	LC	1163
Polyphlebium angustatum (Carmich.) Ebihara & Dubuisson	EP	NEO	LC	FFM 575, 605, 658, 970
Polyphlebium diaphanum (Kunth.) Ebihara & Dubuisson	LT	EBR	LC	FFM 925
Polyphlebium hymenophylloides (Bosch) Ebihara & Dubuisson	EP	NEO	LC	FFM 904
Polyphlebium pyxidiferum (L.) Ebihara & Dubuisson	EP	PAN	LC	FFM 572, 896, 900, 1033, 1125
Trichomanes anadromum Rosenst.	EP	NEO	LC	FFM 1086
Trichomanes cristatum Kaulf.	TR	ESA	LC	FFM 951
Trichomanes elegans Rich.	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 564, 565, 930
Trichomanes pellucens Kunze	EP	ESA	LC	WIN 6080
Trichomanes pilosum Raddi	LT	ESA	LC	PUI s.n.
Trichomanes polypodioides L.	EP	NEO	LC	FFM 639, 670, 1045
Vandenboschia radicans (Sw.) Copel.	HE	PAN	LC	FFM 566, 573, 582, 933
Vandenboschia rupestris (Raddi) Ebihara & K. Iwats.	HE	NEO	LC	FFM 604
Hypodematiaceae				
Didymochlaena truncatula (Sw.) J. Sm.	TR	PAN	LC	FFM 562
Lindsaeaceae				
Lindsaea divaricata Klotzsch	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 1052, 1075
Lindsaea lancea (L.) Bedd.	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 657, 813, 876, 960
Lindsaea quadrangularis Raddi	TR	ESA	LC	FFM 833, 927
Lomariopsidaceae				
Lomariopsis marginata (Schrad.) Kuhn	HE	EBR	LC	FFM 812, 948
Lycopodiaceae				
Lycopodiella alopecuroides (L.) Cranfill	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 1104
Lycopodium clavatum L.	TR	PAN	LC	FFM 1107
Palhinhaea cernua (L.) Franco & Vasc.	TR	PAN	LC	FFM 654, 991, 1046, 1107
Palhinhaea pendulina (Hook.) Holub	TR	NEO	LC	WIN 6084
Phlegmariurus acerosus (Sw.) B. Øllg.	EP	NEO	LC	FFM 599
Phlegmariurus comans (Herter ex Nessel) B. Øllg.	EP	ESS	LC	FFM 1148
Phlegmariurus flexibilis (Fée) B. Øllg.	EP	EBR	LC	FFM 1049
Phlegmariurus heterocarpon (Fée) B. Øllg.	EP	ESA	LC	FFM 1048, 1141, 1158
Phlegmariurus reflexus (Lam.) B. Øllg.	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 702, 996
Pseudolycopodiella meridionalis (Underw. & F.E. Lloyd) Holub	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 1105

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Table 1. *Continued.*

Taxa	Life form	Geographical distribution	Conservation status	Voucher
Lygodiaceae				
Lygodium venustum Sw.	SC	PAN	LC	FFM 879
Lygodium volubile Sw.	SC	NEO	LC	FFM 878, 1148
Marattiaceae				
Danaea geniculata Raddi	TR	EBR	LC	FFM 649, 936
Danaea moritziana C.Presl	TR/LT	ESS	LC	FFM 893, 968, 971
Danaea nodosa (L.) Sm.	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 622, 851
Eupodium kaulfussii (J. Sm.) J. Sm.	TR	ESA	LC	FFM 688, 972
Marattia cicutifolia Kaulf.	TR	EBR	LC	FFM 1110
Nephrolepidaceae				
Nephrolepis cordifolia (L.) C. Presl	EP	PAN	LC	FFM 1068, 1142
Nephrolepis pendula (Raddi) J. Sm.	TR/EP	NEO	LC	FFM 613, 615
Nephrolepis rivularis (Vahl) Mett. ex Krug	EP	NEO	LC	FFM 855
Ophioglossaceae				
Cheiroglossa palmata (L.) C. Presl	EP	NEO	LC	FFM 999
Osmundaceae				
Osmunda regalis L.	TR	PAN	LC	FFM 690, 1004
Osmundastrum cinnamomeum (L.) C. Presl	TR	PAN	LC	LTF 4746
Polypodiaceae				
Alansmia reclinata (Brack.) Moguel & M. Kessler	EP	EBR	LC	FFM 1130
Campyloneurum acrocarpon Fée	TR	ESA	LC	FFM 592, 962
Campyloneurum decurrens (Raddi) C. Presl	LT	EBR	LC	FFM 919
Campyloneurum minus Fée	EP/LT	ESA	LC	FFM 589, 883, 884, 982
Campyloneurum nitidum (Kaulf.) C. Presl	TR/EP	ESA	LC	FFM 601, 611, 664, 977, 1037
Campyloneurum rigidum J. Sm.	EP	ESS	LC	FFM 846, 981
Cochlidium punctatum (Raddi) L.E. Bishop	EP	ESS	LC	FFM 1028
Cochlidium serrulatum (Sw.) L.E. Bishop	EP	PAN	LC	FFM 1057, 1144
Leucotrichum schenckii (Hieron.) Labiak	EP	ESS	LC	FFM 1123
Microgramma geminata (Schrad.) R.M. Tryon & A.F. Tryon	EP	EBR	LC	FFM 1066
Microgramma percussa (Cav.) de la Sota	EP	NEO	LC	FFM 606, 641, 642
Microgramma squamulosa (Kaulf.) de la Sota	EP	ESA	LC	FFM 697
Microgramma tecta (Kaulf.) Alston	EP	NEO	LC	FFM 608, 888, 1078
Microgramma vacciniifolia (Langsd. & Fisch.) Copel.	EP	NEO	LC	FFM 1172
Moranopteris achilleifolia (Kaulf.) R.Y. Hirai & J. Prado	EP/LT	EBR	LC	PUI 2345
Niphidium crassifolium (L.) Lellinger	EP	NEO	LC	FFM 662
Pecluma chnoophora (Kunze) Salino & Costa Assis	TR/EP	ESA	LC	FFM 585, 828, 1058
Pecluma pectinatiformis (Lindm.) M.G. Price	EP	ESA	LC	FFM 953, 1083
Pecluma recurvata (Kaulf.) M.G. Price	TR/EP	EBR	LC	FFM 621, 918
Pecluma robusta (Fée) M. Kessler & A.R. Sm.	TR	ESA	LC	FFM 830, 1040, 1170
Pecluma truncorum (Lindm.) M.G. Price	EP	EBR	LC	FFM 607, 917
Pleopeltis astrolepis (Liebm.) E. Fourn.	EP	NEO	LC	FFM 574, 887, 1013
Pleopeltis furcata (L.) J. Sm.	EP	ESS	LC	FFM 841, 849
Pleopeltis hirsutissima (Raddi) de la Sota	EP	ESA	LC	FFM 567, 600, 640
Pleopeltis macrocarpa (Bory ex. Willd.) Kaulf.	EP	NEO	LC	FFM 1006, 1031
Pleopeltis pleopeltidis (Fée) de la Sota	EP	ESS	LC	FFM 1019, 1088
Pleopeltis pleopeltifolia (Raddi) Alston	EP	ESA	LC	FFM 646, 989, 1032
Serpocaulon catharinae (Langsd. & Fisch.) A.R. Sm.	LT/EP	EBR	LC	FFM 652, 814, 1084
Serpocaulon fraxinifolium (Jacq.) A.R. Sm.	EP	NEO	LC	FFM 912, 1024, 1136
Serpocaulon latipes (Langsd. & Fisch.) A.R. Sm.	EP/TR	EBR	LC	FFM 1114, 1155
Serpocaulon meniscifolium (Langsd. & Fisch.) A.R. Sm.	LT	EBR	LC	FFM 1154
Psilotaceae				
Psilotum nudum (L.) P. Beauv.	EP	PAN	LC	SAR s.n.
Pteridaceae				
Adiantum abscissum Schrad.	TR	EBR	LC	FFM 871
Adiantum curvatum Kaulf.	LT	EBR	LC	FFM 826, 952, 978, 1073
Adiantum lorentzii Hieron.	TR	ESA	LC	FFM 615, 616, 1036
Adiantum macrophyllum Sw.	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 867
Adiantum mathewsianum Hook.	LT	ESA	LC	FFM 825
Adiantum obliquum Willd.	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 874
Adiantum pentadactylon Langsd. & Fisch.	TR	ESS	LC	FFM 894, 1069

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Table 1. *Continued.*

Taxa	Life form	Geographical distribution	Conservation status	Voucher
Adiantum raddianum C. Presl	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 706, 1165
Adiantum terminatum Kunze ex Miq.	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 829, 873, 1060
Doryopteris concolor (Langsd. & Fisch.) Kuhn	TR	PAN	LC	PUI s.n.
Doryopteris majestosa Yesilyurt	TR	ESA	LC	FFM 1153
Doryopteris nobilis (T. Moore) C. Chr.	TR/LT	EBR	LC	FFM 629
Doryopteris pentagona Pic.Serm.	TR	ESA	LC	FFM 700, 941, 980
Doryopteris sagittifolia (Raddi) J. Sm.	TR	ESA	LC	FFM 902
Pityrogramma calomelanos (L.) Link	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 619
Pityrogramma trifoliata (L.) R.M. Tryon	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 699
Polytaenium lineatum (Sw.) J. Sm.	EP	NEO	LC	FFM 1130
Pteris altissima Poir.	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 671, 1167
Pteris angustata (Fée) C.V. Morton	TR	EBR	LC	FFM 1089
Pteris decurrens C. Presl	TR	ESA	LC	FFM 945, 1090
Pteris deflexa Link	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 880, 976, 1045
Pteris lechleri Mett.	TR	ESA	LC	FFM 1115
Pteris plumula Desv.	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 623
Pteris schwackeana Christ	TR	EBR	LC	FFM 861
Pteris splendens Kaulf.	TR	ESA	LC	FFM 1098
Pteris vittata L.	TR	PAN	LC	FFM 698
Radiovittaria stipitata (Kunze) E.H. Crane	EP	NEO	LC	FFM 590, 837, 899, 965, 1151
Vittaria graminifolia Kaulf.	EP	NEO	LC	FFM 938, 1137
Vittaria lineata (L.) Sm.	EP	NEO	LC	FFM 638, 832
Saccolomataceae				
Saccoloma brasiliense (C. Presl) Mett.	TR	ESS	LC	FFM 1135
Saccoloma elegans Kaulf.	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 811, 926
Schizaeaceae				
Schizaea elegans (Vahl) Sw.	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 961
Selaginellaceae				
Selaginella flexuosa Spring	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 839, 877, 889, 929, 1014, 1071
Selaginella macrostachya (Spring) Spring	TR	EBR	LC	FFM 890, 906, 907, 1072
Selaginella muscosa Spring	TR	ESA	LC	FFM 875, 892, 910
Selaginella sulcata (Desv. ex Poir.) Spring ex Mart.	TR	ESA	LC	FFM 824, 903, 1015, 1085
Tectariaceae				
Tectaria incisa Cav.	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 931
Tectaria pilosa (Fée) R.C. Moran	TR	EBR	LC	FFM 1143
Thelypteridaceae				
Macrothelypteris torresiana (Gaudich.) Ching	TR	PAN	LC	FFM 569
Thelypteris amambayensis (Christ) Ponce	TR	ESS	LC	FFM 614, 632, 633, 677, 998
Thelypteris araucariensis Ponce	TR	ESS	VU	FFM 1009, 1018
Thelypteris cheilantoides (Kunze) Proctor	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 680, 997, 1162
Thelypteris concinna (Willd.) Ching	TR	NEO	VU	FFM 1011
Thelypteris conspersa (Schrad.) A.R. Sm.	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 1001
Thelypteris decussata var. *brasiliensis* (C. Chr.) A.R. Sm.	TR	ESA	LC	FFM 1010
Thelypteris dentata (Forssk.) E.P. St. John	TR	PAN	LC	FFM 630, 834, 995, 1017
Thelypteris hatschbachii A.R. Sm.	TR	ESS	VU	TOR 156
Thelypteris hispidula (Decne.) C.F. Reed	LT	PAN	LC	FFM 834
Thelypteris interrupta (Willd.) K. Iwats.	TR	PAN	LC	FFM 1062
Thelypteris ireneae (Brade) Lellinger	TR	ESS	LC	FFM 1124
Thelypteris lugubris (Mett.) R.M. Tryon & A.F. Tryon	TR	EBR	LC	FFM 954, 1146
Thelypteris maxoniana A.R. Sm.	TR	ESA	LC	FFM 675, 831, 862
Thelypteris oligocarpa (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) Ching	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 1016, 1082
Thelypteris opposita (Vahl) Ching	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 620, 681
Thelypteris pachyrhachis (Mett.) Ching	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 683, 817
Thelypteris patens (Sw.) Small	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 678, 679, 1002
Thelypteris raddii (Rosenst.) Ponce	TR	ESS	LC	FFM 681, 682, 818, 848, 872
Thelypteris regnelliana (C. Chr.) Ponce	TR	ESS	LC	FFM 1122
Thelypteris rivularioides (Fée) Abbiatti	TR	ESA	LC	FFM 1008, 1122
Thelypteris saxicola (Sw.) C.F.Reed	LT	EBR	LC	FFM 853, 869, 1012
Thelypteris scabra (C. Presl) Lellinger	TR	ESA	LC	FFM 556, 558, 570, 593
Thelypteris serrata (Cav.) Alston	TR	NEO	LC	FFM 863, 1003, 1005
Thelypteris vivipara (Raddi) C.F. Reed	TR	ESS	LC	FFM 928, 958, 868, 1064